

RUIN PREDICTED SHOULD NATIONS REJECT HUGHES

Gerard Contends Failure to Reduce Arms Must Bring Back Chaos of 1914.

By JAMES W. GERARD.
Former Ambassador to Germany.
Written for the International News Service.

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A composite portrait of the delegates to this conference would show the face of a man determined to accomplish. There was an atmosphere of action when the congress assembled and into that atmosphere Secretary Hughes immediately, without preliminary, threw the German people, not of discord, but of Opportunity.

No longer the Hughes of the pusey-footing campaign of 1916; no longer the justice of the supreme court professionally and diplomatically splitting legal hairs, he boldly proposed a practical program of naval disarmament.

Britannia singlehanded is not to rule the waves, but there is no probability that Britons will become slaves if the trident, symbol of naval rule, is shared with America and Japan. Rather are Britons, if the present competition in warship building continues, certain to become slaves, bound by the chains of financial slavery—bound, poor bankrupt taxpayers, to the chariot of the God of War.

Germany an Example.
Germany refused the offer of a naval holiday made by Great Britain and that refusal was perhaps the first nail in the coffin of German hopes of world rule, for it was plain notice to Great Britain that Germany contemplated rivalry—certainly war—rather than a warning to Great Britain to keep her naval armor bright. A warning that was not disregarded.

If Great Britain agrees to the cut in naval armament proposed by us then it would seem that Japan must fall in line; to refuse would be as in the case of Germany, notice to all the world that the die had been cast and the crimson sun which blazes on the battle flag of Japan would be carried to conquest or would go down in final defeat.

The proposal of Secretary Hughes is bold and sudden and sweeping. It means a long conference if it is seriously considered by the assembled nations, because each nation will seek consent to the realization of its aspirations before it agrees.

For ourselves we are satisfied with the world as it is. We want only peace and an opportunity to trade on an equal basis with all countries.

But the proud people of Japan feel that they have a right to social equality in the family of nations, the same right to expand and to find a place for their growing populations which France, Great Britain and America have always claimed and exercised; and at the same time must be settled our right to exemption from peaceful penetration by any race which does not allow in the melting pot of America.

France's Aims.
From other nations will come other claims. The French delegations, whatever their ostensible object, has really two aims: First, to obtain forgiveness of part of the financial debt which France owes us, and, secondly, a promise that France shall be protected for all time from the fear of another German invasion. Public opinion in America seems against them on both points.

After all the answer rests with Great Britain. What thinks the powerful statesman-philosopher brain of Arthur James Balfour? By blood a Cecil, of the family which has had a hand in the ruling of England since the first great Cecil was minister to the Virgin Queen Elizabeth. Is Balfour far-seeing enough to realize changed conditions and to consent in the cause of all humanity, as well as Britain's financial interest that

Conference Close-Ups

By MARLEN PEW.
International News Service.

Today the cables are busy and the foreign delegates here are anxiously sending home government opinion. A session of the conference is due for tomorrow forenoon, two days having been given for consideration of the startling naval armament limitation proposal of the Government of the United States.

For Great Britain Mr. Balfour is popularly expected to say to Mr. Hughes: "My government accepts both the principle and the fact of your proposal." Japan is expected to say: "Nippon accepts your very interesting proposal in principle and is delighted to discuss the details. We must ask the kind indulgence of the conference in the matter of immediate decisions. A new cabinet is forming at Tokyo. Discussion of the proposal must await the Japanese delegation, at present. Discussion of the proposal must await the Japanese delegation, at present."

Events are moving with amazing swiftness. The program has not been made public, but there seems no doubt that Mr. Hughes will lead the way tomorrow to the formation of committees for study and tentative action upon the questions involved in the naval proposal, many of which are technical and must be referred to committees.

Presently there will be another bomb-shell announcement upon the Far Eastern question. Political questions are so interwoven with the naval holiday scheme that there can be no such thing as a purely technical conclusion of one question at a time.

At the end of the green table sit three yellow men, seemingly powerless in the deliberations, who represent nearly as many human beings as the other delegates combined. They are Chinamen, and the outcome of these negotiations is supremely vital to them. However in Britannia shall resign the scepter of absolute sea-rule which Drake and his brave seafarers won for Elizabeth?

Should Balfour and the British delegates refuse a reasonable limitation then the race for naval supremacy will go on until universal financial ruin shall involve the world and destroy all that we of this generation know of law and order and civilization.

88 RECRUITS ADDED TO NAVY ROLLS DURING WEEK

The navy increase for the week of November 5 to 12 was eighty-eight and the marine corps increase eight, according to figures received from the Navy Department.

The weekly census of officers and men in the navy and marine corps on active duty follows:

Navy—Regulars, 7,425 officers and 99,885 men; reserve officers and men, 567; warrant officers, regular, 1,178; warrant officers, reserve, 20; midshipmen, 2,409; prisoners, officers and men, 1,436. Total, 111,599 officers and 101,121 men. Grand total, 112,720.

Marine Corps—Regulars, 949 officers and 21,305 enlisted men; reserve officers, 12; warrant officers, regular, 153; prisoners, officers and men, 339. Total, 1,114 officers and 21,644 men. Grand total, 22,758.

ADVISORY ARMS COUNCIL MEETS THIS AFTERNOON

The American advisory council, which will aid the American arms delegation, is to meet at 2:30 this afternoon. The council will make public the personnel of various committees appointed to assist in preparing data.

Each committee will begin functioning at once, Chairman George Sutherland announced.

The naval disarmament plan proposed by Secretary Hughes will be laid before the council this afternoon. The plan will be explained in detail by members of the naval committee which assisted in forming it.

Is \$500,000 too much for a girl to ask as damages for the marring of her beauty in an automobile accident? Read next Sunday's Times.



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HISTORICALLY BY ATTEMPTS TO PREVENT WARS

Present Arms Conference Most Likely to Succeed, Avers Noted Writer.

NEW WAYS FOR OLD War Has Ceased to Be a Profitable Business.

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART, Famous Author.

In the winter of 1912 eight men of different nationalities sat at a table in an obscure hunting lodge in Europe. Before each man was pen, ink, and a writing pad and as they discussed they made notes on the pad. They had been called by the name of the great autocrats of the world, and they were playing the old game of hidden diplomacy. Their counters were human lives and the prizes were smaller nations. In the center of the table lay a map of Europe.

The Spy Outwitted.
Spies guarded the forest without, and a spy, unsuspected, was among them in the room. He brought in the wood for the fire. But he got nothing for his risk, for when the meeting was over each man tore his memoranda into small bits, and himself carried them to the fireplace and burned them.

Such has been much of the world's diplomacy in the past. The mountains of Canada, the wild places of South America, China, Africa, all have seen these small and furtive meetings, and out of not one of them has come peace, but for peace is not, and war is bred in darkness.

But to offset them have been peace movements of various sorts. In the tenth and eleventh centuries the church established the Truce of God, which forbade fighting between Saturday night and Monday at noon. That it was generally used to polish armor and to sharpen swords and battle-axes is beside the point. It operated quite as effectively as more pretentious peace conferences since.

Since the peace conferences have been innumerable attempts to promote peace. After the Napoleonic wars they sprang up like mushrooms, talked and disbanded, without result. Since 1899 there have been eighteen international peace conferences, all failures. Brought about by the demand from below of tax-burdened, war-weary peoples, they have been checked at the top by the ambition or greed on the part of some governing class or ruler, and by the impossibility of obtaining concerted action.

The 1907 Hague.
But in one thing, the most important of all these international congresses, the one at The Hague in 1907, felt that it had made a distinct step forward. It had not succeeded in securing peace, but forty-four out of the fifty-seven sovereign nations of the world had signed articles reducing as far as possible the inhumanities of war.

It forgot, however, or ignored the fact that any laws may be broken by any outlaw nation if it is allowed to arm to a point stronger than its neighbor. The Hague convention had tied up the dog, but left it its teeth to chew itself free when it put disarmament on the table as "unfinished business."

How futile it was to make rules for war under those circumstances is shown by the way in which Germany received a large annual allowance from the United States for the maintenance of her army and navy, which had been designed to lessen the suffering and barbarity of war she broke first.

It was, for instance, strictly forbidden to use poison gas, but Germany used it in the first world war, and after her marriage to Mr. Gibson her personal income was reduced to \$10,000 a year, with an additional allowance of the same amount for her children by her first marriage.

Mr. Gibson's marriage with Mrs. Beatrice Benjamin Pratt was his third. In 1900 he married Miss Minna Field, daughter of Henry Field, of Chicago, and niece of Marshall Field. They were divorced a few years later. In February, 1909, he married Miss Grace McMillan Jarvis, granddaughter of Mrs. William D. Jarvis, of Michigan, widow of the United States Senator from that State. They were divorced in Washington in March, 1917.

BRITAIN NOT PREVIOUSLY TOLD OF HUGHES' PLAN

Reports that Great Britain was given previous information in the proposals which Secretary of State Hughes made to the armament conference on Saturday were officially denied by the State Department today.

It was officially stated that Secretary Hughes' statement was not given in advance to any nation.

YEGGS BLOW CHURCH SAFE; FLEE WITH BUILDING FUND

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Bandits today invaded the sanctuary of All Souls' Independent Protestant Church, tied Leo Capinski, the janitor, blew open a safe, and escaped with \$2,000.

The money belonged to a building and loan association conducted by the church.

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U. S. Will Continue to Build Warships as Statesmen Talk

By International News Service.

The proposals of the United States for a ten-year naval holiday will have no effect on the present status of the American naval building program, Secretary of the Navy Denby said today.

The present building program will continue until some definite agreement has been reached, and there will not even be an effort to slow down or curtail the building operations pending final agreement on the matter, the Secretary said.

The Secretary pointed out, however, that Congress may halt the building program at any time, and said that whether or not it is wise for the building program to be curtailed before a definite agreement is reached for Congress to decide.

the pay to which their rank entitled them in their own army.

Long discussion, much time, money and thought, the best brains in the world, and the dog chewed through his rope and went mad. They had neither muzzled him nor drawn his teeth. So hospital ships were sunk and ambulances fired on, the German army in Belgium protected its advance with men, women and children; poison gas came; Zeppelins and aeroplanes dropped their forbidden bombs on unprotected noncombatants, and spies were shot without the trial the Hague convention had promised them.

In the end every signatory to that great document had broken it.

The Futility of It.
In other words, it is useless to lay down even humanitarian laws for war, if any nation is left powerful enough to break them.

"What you mean by the freedom of the seas," Woodrow Wilson was asked.

"That no nation shall build such preponderance of naval armament as shall enable it in time of war to break the rules laid down in peace," it is said to have been his answer.

The present conference will not make the mistakes of the previous ones again. It may not, probably will not, discuss methods of humanizing war. It knows now that such discussion is fruitless. Admiral Nahan, then captain, knew it when in 1907 at The Hague he refused to sign the clause forbidding the use of poison gas, maintaining that it was neither more or less humane to use gas than to knock the bottom out of a battleship.

This present conference knows that we are a stricken and humbled world, but still unregenerate. That if we are left the power to fight we will fight, and that if we fight we will use any method we know by which to win.

And it knows, and we must face this fact, that war is going out of the world, not as the result of the forcible imposition of peace by any means whatever, not because of a grudging sentiment against it, not because the suffering and grief that follows it, but because of its cost in money. War today costs more than its spoils can repay. It has ceased to be a paying business.

And herein lies our future security. All the mothers in all the world might pray nightly for peace without avail, if this question of cost had not obtruded itself.

We may camouflage this all we like. We may bury our unknown dead with the tears of a whole country. We may honor our gold-star mothers, and set aside days for mourning and for prayer. But it is this one fact, that the overhead cost of war is greater than its profit, that has at last brought the world as a whole to the consideration of a lasting peace.

CRACKS SAFE BY USING FORMULA ON COMBINATION

Modern Jimmy Valentine Gets Gems Worth \$8,000 From Crown Loan Office.

By International News Service.
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 14.—Using a formula, said by the police to be familiar to all safe experts, a Jimmy Valentine of cracksmen opened the door of the safe in the Crown loan office, where the police had headquarters here, some time between Saturday night and Monday morning and departed with loot valued at \$8,000.

Eight hundred dollars was in cash and in addition the thief got 21 diamonds, eight expensive watches and a locket containing two large diamonds. A score or more of watches of lesser value and some imperfect and small stones were scorned by the cracksmen.

According to the police there were many file marks alongside the combination, indicating that the thief had turned the knob to the number and then performed a mathematical calculation to guide his next move. His equations were written on a corner of the safe door.

What to Take for SICK HEADACHE

Take a good dose of Carter's Little Liver Pills
then take 2 or 3 for a few nights after. They restore the organs to their proper functions and cleanse and the cause of it pass away.

THEY REGULATE THE BOWELS and PREVENT CONSTIPATION

Carter's Little Liver Pills
Small Size, Small Price
Cautions: Read Directions

NIPPON'S DREAM PUNCHED BY U. S. PROPOSAL

(Continued from First Page.)
and more direct than the Arlington oration. And the galleries above, heaving more and more like a first-night audience, interrupted with rounds of applause whenever there were definite allusions to disarmament. He finished and declared the conference open and departed. Mr. Balfour followed, echoing the President's sentiments in a few well-chosen words and proposing Secretary Hughes for the chairman of the conference.

The hall became aware of a check the onward flow of the proceedings. An interpreter got up and repeated Mr. Balfour's speech in French for the benefit of the French delegation. He had made a short-hand note as Mr. Balfour spoke. This, we learned, was to be the procedure throughout the conference. Every speech questioned or interrupted was to be dealt with in this interlinear manner. Fortunately, it was not necessary to do this in the case of the President's address, nor was it necessary in the case of the address of Secretary Hughes which was now impending, because these had already been printed and distributed and a translation made of them.

French Are Rather Isolated.
Their linguistic isolation is likely to prove unfortunate for the French. The Belgian, the Dutch, the Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese delegations all speak in English and listen to the English speeches. Consequently, the French are in a position in which they seem to be the most isolated people present. This must be disconcerting to them now. It will be much more disconcerting if, at a later stage, German delegates speaking French should appear upon some extension or side committee of the conference. But I do not see how it can be avoided. The French are a little out of touch in the conference because of this, they must be more out of touch with the incessant conversation in clubs and at dinner tables and everywhere in Washington, which makes the atmosphere in which the conference is working.

This, however, is a not by the way. Secretary Hughes took the chair and delivered his address. It was a very carefully arranged surprise and its effect was really dramatic. It jumped the conference abruptly from the first of confusion to a new and more engaged it to immediately practical things.

Is Carefully Prepared Scheme.
Secretary Hughes sketched what was evidently a carefully worked out scheme, a most explicit scheme, for the complete cessation of naval armament competition. America wanted at the very outset, he said, to convince the world that she meant business in the conference, and so she had taken this unexpected step of proposing the complete cessation of naval armament competition. America wanted at the very outset, he said, to convince the world that she meant business in the conference, and so she had taken this unexpected step of proposing the complete cessation of naval armament competition.

The plan will by no means be an experiment since it will follow the lines of the modern health crusade, in which over 6,000,000 school children of normal weight are now enrolled. It should be classified as malnourished, Dr. Emerson has decided, as a result of long study and careful observation, that a child more than 7 per cent under normal weight for his age and height is clearly suffering from malnutrition. It is on this basis that the estimate of 5,000,000 little ones of school age suffering from insufficient nourishment in this country has been made.

FIVE MILLION CHILDREN GET IMPROPER DIET

System Devised by National Tuberculosis Association Will Wipe Out Malnutrition.

By International News Service.
NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Over 5,000,000 school children in the United States are suffering from malnutrition, according to a bulletin issued by the National Tuberculosis Association recently.

Malnutrition when carried far enough becomes plain starvation. The vast majority of these millions of little ones are malnourished as a result, not of insufficient food, but of improper food.

To relieve this situation a plan for instructing the children in correct food habits has been devised by the National Tuberculosis Association in co-operation with Dr. W. R. P. Emerson, of Boston, the nutrition expert, and will be inaugurated in schools throughout the country as soon as possible.

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"Chore Card System."
In the plan specially prepared for the benefit of the malnourished children each child will be required, through his teacher and parents, to keep a "chore record," and this card, which is to be submitted at regular intervals to the teacher, indicates the performance of the following health chores, particularly adapted to the requirements of children suffering from malnutrition:

1. I was washed this week on the back, chest (x).

2. Besides a good breakfast and the noon and evening meals, I ate mid-morning and afternoon lunches, as directed.

3. I ate only wholesome food today, including vegetables, fruit and grains, at least a pint of milk, as directed, and tried always to eat and drink slowly.

4. I drank four glasses of water, some before each meal, and drank tea, coffee or any injurious drink.

5. I went to toilet at my regular time.

6. I was in bed last night ten or more hours, as directed; windows open.

7. I rested and lay down not less than twenty-five minutes both this forenoon and this afternoon.

8. I played in the fresh air today, exercising for the time and in the way directed.

9. I washed my hands before each meal today.

10. I brushed my teeth thoroughly after breakfast and after the evening meal.

11. I took a full bath on each of the days of the week that is checked (x).

Weight Important.
The chore records will also supply a table showing the normal weight that the child should have. His actual weight and normal weight will both be plotted on the chart in curves, so that children and parents can graphically picture the change in physical condition.

By doing the eleven chores faithfully for periods of not less than five, ten or fifteen weeks the child becomes a square, knight or knight banner, and is entitled to wear the insignia of the modern health crusade. When he gets normal weight he may earn advanced honors by performing standard and modern chores and be entitled to the Health Rouser Table through physical fitness tests.

With these chore records will be supplied information on nutrition clinics and nutrition classes for the training of children and mothers. A malnourished child is an easy subject for tuberculosis," says Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, of the National Tuberculosis Association. "We shall try by means of these special chore records and with the co-operation of State and local tuberculosis associations to bring as many of the millions of malnourished children as possible up to a proper standard of health, so that they may better resist the onslaughts of tuberculosis."

Deaths

WILLIAM FINE.
William Fine, for sixteen years florist at the Soldiers' Home, died Saturday after a lingering illness.

Mr. Fine was born in Ireland fifty-eight years ago. He came to the United States in 1906. He is survived by a brother, Michael W. Fine, chief clerk of the Inspection Division, Inspector General's Office, War Department.

Funeral services at St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, tomorrow morning. Interment will be in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

CHARLES MATTHEWS.
Charles Matthews, a veteran of the civil war, is dead at his residence, 811 F street northeast, after an extended illness.

Mr. Matthews was born in Ohio eighty-three years ago. He fought throughout the civil war in an Ohio regiment. Thirty-five years ago he came to Washington and accepted a position in the Pension Office. He retired about a year ago.

He was a member of General Meade Post, G. A. R., and Harmony Lodge, F. A. M. He is survived by his brother, Michael W. Fine, and a son, William F. Fine, a member of the Military and Masonic funeral services will be held Wednesday at 3 o'clock. Interment will be in Rock Creek Cemetery.

REV. W. R. BUSHBY.
Funeral services for the Rev. William R. Bushby, rector of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, Laurel, Md., who died late Saturday night at the rectory, were held this morning at the church. Bishop Harding officiated. Interment was in Rock Creek Cemetery.

Mr. Bushby was formerly attached to St. John's Church, Georgetown; Grace Church and St. Columba's Church, of this city. He was born in Alexandria, Va., December 6, 1852. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1881. He was a former member of the War Trade Board, and was a thirty-second degree Mason and Knight Templar.

Surviving Mr. Bushby is his wife, Mrs. Martha May Wessing Bushby.

MRS. M. LILLEBRIDGE.
Mrs. Marionette Lillebridge, wife of George H. Lillebridge, a prominent real estate operator, died Saturday at her apartment in the Portner. Besides her husband, she is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Anne L. Goodhue, and one son, Francis Lillebridge.

Funeral services will be held this afternoon at the chapel of V. L. Speare Company, 940 F street northwest. Interment will be at Arlington Cemetery.

MRS. BRIDGET O'SULLIVAN.
Mrs. Bridget O'Sullivan, a widely known resident of southeast Washington, died Saturday night at Georgetown Hospital. She lived at 272 Second street southeast. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Agnes Wright.

Mass will be celebrated at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Interment will be private.

MRS. JOSEPHINE A. GRANHOLM.
Mrs. Josephine A. Granholm, wife of Charles J. Granholm, an employee of the Postoffice Department, died early yesterday morning. She was fifty-two years old.

Funeral services will be held from her residence, 224 Tennessee avenue northeast, tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Interment will be at Cedar Cemetery. Mrs. Granholm was a member of Aremne Church, No. 19, Order of the Eastern Star.

MRS. LAURA R. ANDERSON.
Following an illness of about one month, Mrs. Laura Roche Anderson, a resident of Washington since 1889, is dead at her residence, 2706 Cathedral avenue northwest. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be in Glenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. Anderson was a native of Baltimore, Md. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and All-Souls Church. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. George E. Chadsey and Mrs. F. S. Howell.

BIRTHS.
RADER—Charles F. and Katie L. boy.
CROFT—Robert and Gladys, girls.
HILEY—Charles and Annabel, girl.
FRIDLAND—Harry and Gladys, girls.
WILLOUGHBY—Lillian L. and Alice, girls.
HARMON—Roy W. and Agnes, girls.
BARNES—John and Emma, girls.
SPALDING—John W. and Janie, girls.
SHEPHERD—Thomas and Edith, girls.
PINE—Alfred E. and Ellen, girls.
BROOKS—Charles and Adelaide, girls.
MORRIS—Eugene and Dorothy, boys.
SCHREINER—Raymond L. and Helen, girls.

MARRIAGES—Flora B. and Cora L. boy.
POMEROY—Emmett V. and Ruth A. girl.
DYE—Ernest J. and Florence A. girl.
WAKEFIELD—Ernest J. and Margaret, girls.
CADDY—William A. and Agnes H. girl.
BARRINGTON—Pierce W. and Beale M. girl.
FERGUSON—Cecil A. and Myrtle D. boy.
DYER—John D. and Edith, boy.
PETERSON—Francis G. and Dorothy A. boy.
CURTIN—Arthur T. and Amy E. girl.
BONHAM—Francis G. and Louise L. boy.
CROSKIE—Edward A. and Anna E. girl.
YANCY—William B. and Flora E. girl.
FITCHER—William A. and Rose E. boy.
ELMORE—Philip and Gertrude, boy.
MORTON—William F. and Jane, girl.
MINOR—Rudolf and Mable, boy.
JONES—Rudolf and Eva, boy.

DEATHS.
LILLEBRIDGE—Marionette, 34 yrs., Portner apt.
PATTERSON—Josephine M., 76 yrs., 2847 Brentwood rd. ne.
MAGAHAN—William A., 68 yrs., St. Mills.
MAGRUDER—Susan A., 63 yrs., St. Mills.
TURNER—Paul W., 36 yrs., Wardman Park hotel.
FRIDLAND—Harry C., 32 yrs., George Washington Univ. hosp.
DOUGHERTY—Ellis, 35 yrs., 906 Md. ave. ne.
POWER—Mary C., 77 yrs., 208 A St. N. E.
MORRIS—Peter, 43 yrs., 16th and Morse sts. N. E.
PARKER—Bridget C., 61 yrs., 28 G St. W.
HAYES—Charles and mothers, A. M. V. station convent, Georgetown.
ALLEN—Louisa, 40 yrs., 1513 17th st. W.
FRAZIER—Katie E., 12 yrs., 716 Sumner rd. se.

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